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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Sporting Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871. NO. 172.

FIRST EDITION.

REVOLUTION.

PARIS TO BE INVESTED.

The Communal Forces Dislodged.

The Situation becoming More Alarming.

Insurgents Growing Stronger and Bolder.

A BATTLE RAGING YESTERDAY.

Communal Decree—Reorganization of the National Guard—Insurgents Dislodged—Paris to be Invested—Jesuits Arrested—Chance of Paris Sucked—Burial of Dead Insurgents—Awful Scene.

PARIS, April 6, *via* LONDON, April 7, 6:30 A. M.—The common decree the arrest of all persons accused of complicity with Versailles, and that a jury of investigation will decide who shall be detained as hostages. Every execution of Nationals taken prisoner, or of any civil partisan of the Commune, by Versailles officers, will be immediately followed by the execution of treble the number of hostages.

Gen. Cluseret reports to the Commune a plan for the reorganization of the National Guard. It will give them one hundred thousand picked men. He admits that at the present the policy of the patriots is to maintain an attitude of defense.

Rochefort's journal is severe in its condemnation of the administration of affairs by the Commune.

VERSAILLES, April 6, *via* LONDON, 7:30 A. M.—The insurgents have been driven from the bridge of Neuilly. An active communication is kept between Chatillon and Forts Issy and Vanves.

A telegram of Thiers' reported to have had a consultation with President Thiers.

A bill has been introduced into the Assembly to accelerate the action of courts martial.

It is apparently the purpose of the commander of the Versailles army to advance upon Paris in force at last. Lines are already established on the left bank of the Seine.

Bagneux has been occupied and it is expected that the occupation of L'Hay and Chesney Level will soon follow.

The Nationals have been ordered to retire behind the fortifications on the left bank.

Bergeret claims that the fire of the forts has dislodged the Government troops from their advanced positions.

The Commune is making requisitions on the shops for arms and ammunition.

LONDON, April 7.—A special to the *News* reports that the officers and professors of the College of France in Paris have been arrested by the Communists.

M. Grousset, appointed by the insurgent delegates Minister of Foreign Affairs, has sent out a circular addressed to the diplomatic agents of France announcing the arrest of the Archbishop of Paris and others, and notifying them of the election and organization of the Commune.

The army of Versailles is waiting for heavy artillery to attack Fort D'Issy.

PARIS, April 5.—A decree from who escaped from Paris reports that the churches have been sacked, the priests insulted, arrested and imprisoned. The convents entered at night and searched. A rumor prevailed before she left that twenty Jesuits had been shot.

Amy announced in camping from Paris after having been routed from position to position by the insurgents.

NEW YORK, April 7.—A special cable telegram from Paris says: The funeral of the killed reactionists was an extraordinary scene. There were three huge hearses, with black velvet palls, each decorated with sixteen red flags, containing the dead. Following these were eight hearses containing wounded, and a double that number of citizens, and women marching in hundreds passed along the boulevard at a funeral pace. Many of the Communal Guard accompanied the procession as they arrived at the Pere la Chaise. Each hearse contained from thirty to forty. Twenty-three other hearses were already in the Cemetery, filled with dead from the various hospitals. It was an awful scene. Graves were dug for all. The bodies were covered one at a time with a thin layer of wood and the officers of the day, for convenience on the occasion of Versailles.

Paris is Chaos in confusion. Men are swearing with passion and screaming "*Vive la Republique*, and "*Vive la Commune*."

The cause of Communists create great grief throughout the city, mixed with bitter animosity.

Versailles, April 7, 8 A. M.—Paris has ceased for the present.

Heavy Cannonading Heard—Gen. Henry Not Executed.

LONDON, April 7.—A dispatch from Versailles today states that violent cannonading was heard both last night and this morning, in the direction of Courbevoie, to the northeast of Paris, and of Chatillon, south of that city.

The rumor that Gen. Henry has been executed by order of the Versailles Government is rather strongly denied in view of the fact that it is generally that the special correspondent of the London *Telegraph* was killed by a shell from the forts held by the Versailles. The story is probably circulated by the insurgents to fan the excitement against the Government.

M. Rochefort, who has been suspected of an active part in negotiations with the Communists, has been arrested and imprisoned by order of the Commune.

The Situation Hourly Becoming More Alarming—Forces of the Commune Growing Stronger—German Intervention the Only Hope.

Special to the World:

PARIS, April 7.—The situation is hourly becoming more alarming. The forces of the Commune are growing stronger and bolder. There's proposition to treat has inspired the Commune with great hopes, and it is believed they have lost their men who will be ready for the movement to retain the conquered positions and make no advances for peace. Today a battle is raging in the vicinity of Fort Issy, Clamart and Vanves. From the latter place the insurgents maintain a fire on the forts. Women and children, frantic with grief, are searching each ambulance as it arrives for the bodies of their husbands and brothers. The ambulances have been busy all night and to-day was fearful. Terror reigns and the prisons are crowded. The Rue Haute and houses of the aristocracy are pillaged and all priests imprisoned.

A great many murders were committed on this Good Friday. There were no religious services in Paris. German intervention is the only hope.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Death of Gen. Trochu—Supplies for the Suffering French.

LONDON, April 7.—Baron Von Tegethoff the distinguished Austrian General who won the naval battle of Lissa in the Adriatic on 1866, and signally defended in 1866 the removal of the remains of Ex-Emperor Maximilian from Mexico to Trieste, died yesterday at his residence in Vienna.

The United States steamer Supply, from New York, with a cargo of provisions for the Institute for the relief of the suffering French, arrived at Havre, on Wednesday of this week.

BISMARCK IN DISGRACE.

His Peace Terms Dissatisfactory.

A correspondent, writing from Berlin, March 24th, says: Count Bismarck is reported to be in disgrace, or something very like it. It was observed that he arrived not only before the Emperor, but perfectly unexpectedly, as if he himself had been unaware of it at the moment. Still, that might be explained, but on his arriving in Berlin, the capital of strict etiquette and unswerving court rule, his Excellency was seen not once or twice, but many times, driving in a cab, and one only then summoned to an audience at which, he ought to have been the very first day. The story worked out of these materials is this:

Count Moltke and General Von Roon were dissatisfied with Count Bismarck's terms of peace. They took several exceptions to them, and were especially not pleased at being excluded out of their triumphal entry into Paris. A squabble ensued. The Chancellor appealed to the Emperor, but the Emperor decided with the discontented Generals; the Chancellor in a huff ordered his special train, and started off in her indignant and unexpectedly. There he sulks now, and will sulk for some months to come, at Varzin, until his master is ready to come to his senses again and restores him to his ancient place of favor. The consequences will be that he will be left to his own devices—quitting the field, both contemplating their resignation of office. Both of them they can retire, but their intention to resign is considered certain. General Von Podbielski is named as Von Roon's successor in the War Office.

M. ROUHER ATTACKED BY FOOTWARMER.

Another letter says: M. Rouher was attacked at Boulogne, March 31st, at the Hotel Institut by M. Wencault, Commissary of Police, in virtue of instructions he had received from the government at Versailles. After having been interrogated M. Rouher was allowed to return on parole to his hotel, but on his way his carriage was attacked and upset by an infuriated crowd, among whom were many Belgians, who nearly tore all the hair off his head. With difficulty he was rescued by the police and conducted to Palisades Justice for safety. Madame and Mlle. Rouher are under arrest at the hotel.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH

At its session in Cincinnati yesterday, the Society of the Army of the Tennessee fixed upon Madison, Ind., and the 4th of July, 1872, as the time and place of the next reunion. The reunion closed with a banquet last night, which was a grand affair.

Dr. S. Burbank, Jr., of Hendersonville, N. C., was killed by a passenger train at Indianapolis yesterday.

The German peace jubilee in Cleveland commences to-night and closes Monday night.

Wood, Parsons & Co.'s paper house, and a block of small buildings on Columbia street, Albany, New York, were burned yesterday. Loss $50,000.

The Western Female College, at Oxford, O., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Gas fooling the lady is dangerously hurt. All the students lost their personal effects. One young girl is missing. The building was insured for $25,000, which will not cover the loss.

W. J. Rose, a well-known New York journalist, died on Thursday.

Mrs. Emma Fox committed suicide in New York on Thursday.

The jury in the lynch-ranging case of George H. Gregory, in Philadelphia, were unable to agree, and were discharged yesterday.

Wemyss Bros.' furniture factory at Charlestown, Mass., was burned yesterday, and it is reported that four watchmen, George Vigory, perished in the flames.

John O'Brien, a fireman, lost his life in the great fire at Albany, yesterday morning.

A reunion of the Brookville, Pa., Silver Mining Company was held in the office of A. B. McLain, in that place, on Wednesday evening, at which a resolution was unanimously adopted returning thanks to Hon. A. G. Hazlett, their agent, for his energy in managing their business, according to the company's dividend of nearly one hundred per cent on their stock, and declaring the company to be a good company to work in surely.

Polish Your Stoves

With the Racine Sun Stove Polish.

Which has a variety of merits, not to be found in any other polish for sale. For economy, for freedom from dust, for saving of labor, and for brightness it is unsurpassed. Grocers and dealers everywhere are selling it fast. 27:tf

RAILWAY MATTERS.

The Pennsylvania Company.

Appointment of Officers—List of Railroads Under Its Control—The Pittsburgh, Connellsville and Baltimore Railroad Through at Last—Decision in Regard to the Atlantic and Great Western Second Mortgage Bonds—The Late Railroad Meeting at Loudonville.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The Directors of the Pennsylvania Company and the Directors of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, yesterday completed the appointments to the several departments, and the following officers will be issued to-day. We give below the list of officers, from which it will be seen that the management of both these corporations has been placed in the hands of most experienced railroad men, who are competent to organize and systematize their respective departments so as to secure the highest degree of efficiency. It will be observed that several of the gentlemen named hold positions in both companies, but the management of the Pan Handle Road is to be entirely independent, as we have already authoritatively announced. The following are the appointments, as furnished by W. H. Barnes, Esq., the Secretary of the Pennsylvania Company:

OFFICERS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Thomas A. Scott, President.
William Thaw, Vice President.
J. N. Mccullough, General Manager.
J. P. Green, General Agent.
Thomas D. Messler, Comptroller.
J. P. Farrar, Auditor.
J. D. Henderson, Cashier.
Fullman Stafinger, Chief Engineer.
W. H. Barnes, Secretary and Treasurer.
F. R. Myers, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
W. C. Cleland, Assistant Passenger and Ticket Agent.
William Stewart, General Freight Agent.
W. C. Cole, Assistant Freight Agent.
W. Watkins, General Purchasing Agent.
John E. Davidson, Superintendent of Eastern Division.
Richard Wiggin, Assistant Superintendent of Eastern Division.
C. C. Gorham, Superintendent of Western Division.

OFFICERS OF THE PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Thomas A. Scott, President.
William Thaw, Vice President.
J. N. Mccullough, General Manager.
J. P. Farrar, Assistant General Manager.
John Hutchinson, Superintendent Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.
C. H. Caldwell, Superintendent Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Divisions.
T. D. Messler, Controller.
John E. Davidson, Auditor.
W. F. Becker, Chief Engineer.
William Stewart, General Freight Agent.
James Means, Assistant Freight Agent.
F. R. Myers, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
W. C. O'Brien, Assistant Ticket Agent.
J. G. Worth, Secretary.
J. P. Green, Paymaster.
W. Watkins, General Purchasing Agent.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

The annual report of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for 1870—proceeds to the stockholders at Philadelphia, on February 28th, gives a full and complete statement of the great corporation. The immense aggregate of these enterprises, both in their financial and geographical spread, may well have astonished the stockholders assembling at the presentation of so many interests, by which they all should be brought more immediately under control. Such, in one word, is the purpose of the recent arrangements, and the result will be a unity of action tending to bring the management of all her Western feeds—held under various forms of tenure—as nearly as practicable into a single harmonious and efficient system for the interests of all.

Passing by the Eastern group of leased or dependent roads controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company east of Pittsburgh, we find west of that city the following roads:

1. The Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago—Reliable beyond the power of ordinary words—it was organized by the Penn Family and Indianapolis Railroad Company.

2. The Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—Pennsylvania himself are the chief owners, holding a large majority of the entire stock.

3. The so-called "Ben Smith" Lines, embracing about one miles in Ohio and Indiana—including the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company, so long known as the Ben Smith Line, from Logansport to Richmond, from Logansport to Indianapolis—all held by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company under lease for one years.

4. The Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, owned by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, and held by the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company.

5. The Little Miami and Xenia roads, extending from Columbus to Cincinnati, and from Xenia southward to the Richmond line.

6. The Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, from Cincinnati to Zanesville, and now under construction to Dresden on the Muskingum River, a distance of 60 miles—owned principally by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

These may be other items composing the long catalogue the simple enumeration of which is fascinating. Our object is to give a sketch of what we have, and not what we may have. Such, then, is the authoritative, the plain under which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company proposes to unify the working of her central organization at Philadelphia, and the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, the Connecting Railway Company, the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, the Northern Central Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, the Western Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Company, the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1871.

THE troubles in the Anthracite Mining District have assumed a serious character, and Gov. GRARY has adopted measures to interpose the military arm should it become necessary. With him there is no trifling matter. When duty calls for his interposition. Elsewhere will be found all that had transpired up to the hour of going to press.

IRON manufacturers of Eastern Pennsylvania and other States met in convention in Philadelphia on the 5th for the purpose of adopting a uniform schedule of extra prices for all small or large iron made. JAMES E. WARNER, of Troy, presided. After adopting a schedule for extra sizes of iron, the convention adjourned to meet at the Astor House, New York, on the 18th. Delegates were present from the New England mills and mills in the Middle States.

GENERAL BUTLER hit the nail squarely on the head in a speech in the House of Representatives, the other day, thus: "Let the Democratic party, through all its leaders, North and South, of all its organizations, proclaim that it is necessary for the success of the Democracy that these Southern Ku-Klux murders, outrages and wrongs shall stop, and that life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected or they cannot elect a Democratic President in 1872, and from that hour, in my belief, profound peace and quiet will reign in every county in the Southern States." That the recent outrages in the South result from the renewed activity of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, there is no sort of doubt—a fact that needs no comment.

INDICATIONS abound—at least did abound before the Red Republicans got possession of Paris—that the French journalists and writers are beginning to grasp the real lessons of their national defeat, and are disposed to inculcate them upon their readers. Though some of them persistently insist on the duty of every Frenchman to hate every German forever—though some of them continue to offer absurd reasons to account for German success without the recognition of German superiority, others of them seem determined to discover and accept the actual, undeniable facts of the catastrophe. Thus the report that one of the theaters was about to revive a Bonapartist play, after the fashion for some years before the war, called forth severe denunciations from some of the journals, and grave remonstrances from others. One paper, admitting that the play was lively and witty, deplored the evil influence exerted by such productions during the last twenty years. "The theater," the writer said, "should have but one object—to excite respect and love for the grand, the beautiful and the good, by placing noble characters and solid virtues before the eyes of the public. To pretend to cure vice by complaisantly exhibiting its hideous though tempting aspects, is a method dangerous to the ignorant multitude," and so on through a good part of a column, saying among other things that fearful consequences to society had already resulted from such performances. This is certainly a new strain in a Parisian newspaper. By itself it might not mean much, but the changed spirit of the press on theatrical subjects is only one of the many proofs that the lessons of calamity have not been wasted upon all the Parisians.

A FEW days ago a local contemporary had some very just remarks on the improved condition of the schoolmaster among us and the increased respect in which he and his office are held by the people. So great a reform within living memory has taken place in this matter, that our contemporary thinks that the time is near when, as now in Prussia, the teacher will be the most respected man in the land, upon whom the people do not look down, but to whom they look up. Referring to remarks the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* corrects the flattering assumption as to the dignity of the Prussian schoolmaster. "That in Prussia the school teacher is the most respected man in the land is not quite true," says the *Volksblatt*. "In many places he takes only a very subordinate position, and in fact receives less wages than the swineherd of the village, notwithstanding the great services which he renders to the state." Our German contemporary even waxes satirically merry over the imaginary wealth and social importance of the Prussian pedagogue. It seems that few people have more frequently occasion to apply the girdle which answers so excellent a purpose in stilling the pangs of hunger. He preserves his patience, however. When the long promised increase of pay absolutely essential to his comfort is still withheld, he buckles "up his *Schmerhtriemen* or famine strap a hole or two, and, with truly German fidelity works away, training the youth confided to his care in virtue and the fear of God, until at last death releases him from his martyrdom." Finally, the *Volksblatt* is decidedly of the opinion that if the current saying is true that—"Prussia has starved itself into power and greatness"—then the Prussian schoolmaster has contributed his full measure, well shaken and pressed down, to the power and greatness of his country.

To the testimony of our German neighbor we may add that in Germany even the masters of higher instruction, even the Professors in the Universities, do not receive large salaries. While so well paid as to be able to live in comfort, their income seems very insignificant in comparison with the income of men holding similar positions in other countries. Money has never been the inspiration of the scholars and men of science who have made Germany the center of civilization, the land of thought and knowledge from which intellectual light is diffused over all the earth. In fact, Germany seems to be the only country left in which knowledge is still intensely pursued for its own sake, while virtue under the name of duty is still obeyed without reference to hope of preferment or other temporal reward. Neither Rationalism nor Faleyism has ever commanded much respect among the Germans.

THE debates, disputes and high time generally over the San Domingo project, have doubtless served a very good purpose. It is doubtful whether anything less would have produced the condition at Washington which is described as nearly resembling the millennium among the lately estranged Republicans there. At any rate, the objectors have won the day, and it must have been a power indeed that could force the retreat whereof comes this happy state of feeling. Public opinion has for once been felt and recognized, although it had to speak loudly, and to some it may have seemed roughly. The value of it all will be determined by how well the experience is remembered and the admonitions of the hot passage are applied in future dealings with important questions. At one time, and perhaps it still is the fact, this annexation business bid fair to decide the question of candidate with Republicans in the next Presidential canvass. There is an average sense among the people, which, after all, is the highest tribunal in the land, and it has controlled so far in the affair. That it has received new notions concerning certain public men is altogether probable,—whether it will hold to and act on them is a question. When this tribunal once comes to record its judgments, mere men amount to but little. It is the court of principle wholly, and only as men have demonstrated their capacity and fitness for station and devotion to right principles, can they hope to derive any advantage from its decisions. This San Domingo business has entered to be dropped into the public mind some things concerning men which may yet play an important part in President making. General GRANT said, as others first said, that he was on the wrong track. To hesitate to say that he retreated from the business, and, for the present at least, has abandoned a purpose on which he was firmly set, would be to pause before uttering the simple truth. The part Mr. SUMNER has played has been an important one, and though the glory he has won cannot be said to be either great or permanent, it was through him, as much as any one, that the day was carried. It will be noted that, though plenty of time has elapsed, not one of the promises to reply to his speech so promptly made when it was delivered, has been kept, notwithstanding more than one Senator took "notes." The battle left off when Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ had concluded, and if they are not the victors, who can be said to be? After them came those who would say: "Out of this nettle, danger, we pluck this flower, safety," which could be done only by consulting public sentiment and steering accordingly. And so must it be in future, as to men as well as measures.

IT appears that great indignation has been excited in Cuba and Porto Rico by the statements of the American newspapers concerning the reported sale of the former island to the United States. One organ of Cuban public opinion declares that all the gold in the world would not be sufficient to buy the island, and that it can never be sold for the reason that the Spanish inhabitants will never give their consent to the transaction. The determination of the Madrid Government to retain the possession is forcibly set forth in some statistics lately published regarding the suppression of the insurrection. The Colonial Government has borrowed thirty millions of dollars, of which only three millions have been paid. It besides owes rather more than four millions to contractors and other purveyors; an enormous burden to rest upon a million and a half of people. The cost of the insurrection in human life has been also something fearful to think of. When it broke out, there were thirteen thousand Spanish troops in the island. To these were, in course of time, added fifty-nine thousand regulars and thirty-five thousand volunteers, the latter being partly Spaniards and partly loyal Cubans. For two and a half years this great force operated against the ill-armed, ill-organized, and ill-led insurgents, without decisive results. Now that the revolt is almost ended, it would be interesting to know how many of the one hundred and seven thousand men employed in its suppression are still alive, or fit to bear arms. A correspondent estimates them at forty thousand, which he supposes to be liberal. To the losses thus indicated must, of course, be added those resulting from the interruption of trade and the injury of property, which are well known to have been very great.

And now, Cuba having been pacified, we learn that violent agitation reigns in Porto Rico. The Radical party, composed of Creoles, and the Conservatives, all pure Spaniards, are engaged in a war of words which is confidently expected before long to become a war of blows. A "Liberal Conservative Committee" has been formed under the Presidency of a Spaniard of rank, the Marquis DE ESPERANZA, who has published a manifesto in which it is declared that the time for talking has gone by and the time for action come. "Our adversaries," says the document, "have impregnated the political atmosphere with destructive principles, ideas revolutionary and anti-Spanish, which it is our duty to counteract; otherwise Porto Rico will become a new Hayti, or another San Domingo." The reproach is thrown out that, while the Cubans were shedding their blood and expending their treasure for the Spanish dominion, the people of Porto Rico were indifferent spectators of the beginning of revolution in their own island. It seems that a fresh impulse has been given the movement by the election of an Italian to the Spanish throne, the population of the island being thoroughly dissatisfied with the new king. These facts are, at least ought to be, interesting to us in this country, as they indicate the radical discontent of Islanders to the south of us with the foreign rule, whose early retirement in any event seems likely to raise a fresh and perhaps irresistible temptation to our national cupidity for territory in the tropics.

A CORRESPONDENT relates the singular fact, vouched for by a surgeon who spoke from observation, that the mortality has been great among the French wounded in all cases when the balls have remained unbroken in the body before extraction. It is said, in explanation of this, that the Prussian bullets contain a little mercury, which is inserted in the base of the ball to augment the explosive power of the cartridge; and that by the action of the gas produced at the moment of explosion this mercury is converted into mercurial acid of the most deleterious nature, the effect of which is to poison the blood if it remains in contact with the ball for any time. This development is not looked for with reference to the dignity of the Prussian schoolmaster. "That in Prussia the school teacher is the most respected man in the land is not quite true," says the *Volksblatt*. In many places he takes only a very subordinate position, and in fact receives less wages than the swineherd of the village, notwithstanding the great services which he renders to the state." Our German contemporary even waxes satirically merry over the imaginary wealth and social importance of the Prussian pedagogue. It seems that few people have more frequently occasion to apply the girdle which answers so excellent a purpose in stilling the pangs of hunger. He preserves his patience, however. When the long promised increase of pay absolutely essential to his comfort is still withheld, he buckles "up his *Schmerhtriemen* or famine strap a hole or two, and, with truly German fidelity works away, training the youth confided to his care in virtue and the fear of God, until at last death releases him from his martyrdom." Finally, the *Volksblatt* is decidedly of the opinion that if the current saying is true that—"Prussia has starved itself into power and greatness"—then the Prussian schoolmaster has contributed his full measure, well shaken and pressed down, to the power and greatness of his country.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

According to the report of the Boston milk inspector one-third of all the milk used in that city is impure. Out of 1,700 samples of milk inspected last year 426 were adulterated. The total quantity of milk supplied to Boston yearly is 9,750,340 gallons, at a cost of $2,985,114.

The milk inspector of Providence, R. I., is credited with the statement that there is less difference in the nutritive qualities of milk and meat than is generally supposed. He believes that a greater use of milk would be advantageous and economical. Milk at fifteen cents he considers as economical as corned beef at seventeen cents, and milk at ten or twelve cents the cheapest food that can be used.

Woman suffrage was practically exemplified at Detroit, on the 3d. A Mrs. Nanette H. Gardner acted as the election clerk and deposited her vote, two of three inspectors deciding to receive it. She is a widow and a heavy tax payer, and based her right to vote on the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The Jewish festival of the Passover began on the 4th, and will continue during eight days. The arrangement of the table for the family during this festival is something peculiar. On the table are placed three places, the first containing a shoulder of lamb and egg, both roasted on the coals; on the second some horse-radish roots or bitter herbs, and on the third a compound formed of raisins, apples, almonds, cocoanut, etc., worked up to resemble mortar. These are typical of the bitterness and hardships the Jews experienced in Egypt.

Hulet, the Binghamton, N. Y., murderer, recently sentenced to be hung, has been three times convicted of murder in the first degree, having probably had more of such experience than any other man who ever lived in this country.

Strawberries were sold in Chicago this week at $1 50 per pint. They came from southern Illinois.

A woman in New York, Mrs. Bridget May, swallowed, mistaking it for brandy, some carbolic acid, left with her for disinfecting purposes by a health officer, and died from the effects. Some accompanying bottles containing the acid are labeled "poison."

The fatal cases of small pox in New York last week numbered thirty-four, an increase of six.

The latest California crop is one of tarantulas. They are raised in Calaveras county, and sold with their marvelous houses to eastern tourists. Their cells are totally unlike anything else in nature; from three to eighteen inches deep, with a waterproof lining, coated over with a substance looking like chocolate silk, but as fine as silk velvet, with a roof or lid which they close after them when they go in; and when they have their young they hatch it, bolt it, and then seal it perfectly water tight. They increase about one hundred and fifty fold annually.

The recent explorations in Jerusalem have excited the greatest interest among the Masonic fraternity, on account of the discovery of what are believed to be "Masons' marks" on a considerable number of the immense foundation stones recently uncovered under the direction of the Temple.

Seven girls in Cincinnati have associated themselves into a society, having for its object the investigation of the antecedents of wife-hunters. Any girl having an "offer" may apply to the society, and if more than a week old receive a history of her lover from his youth upward. Weddings are likely to be scarce hereafter in Cincinnati.

PERSONAL.

A member of the Illinois Legislature removes all doubt of his own classification in writing thus of his fellows: "If impudence and audacity were synonyms with brass, there is enough in the Legislature to have supplied forty-three statues; but if brass is ductile into specie, you couldn't find enough for a gold dollar."

The congregation of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, Chicago, have extended a call to Rev. Chas. Wadsworth, D. D., of Philadelphia. He is to receive $6,000 per annum for his services.

The golden tiara which Mrs. Scott-Siddons wears on occasions of her appearance professionally, is a highly prized relic of her great ancestress, Sarah Siddons, being the identical coronet in which she sat for the grand picture in which Sir Joshua Reynolds has immortalized her as the "Tragic Muse." It is of the finest gold, beautifully wrought, and was presented to Mrs. Scott-Siddons by her cousin, Mrs. Fanny Kemble. A magnificent bracelet, which she also wears, was the gift of Queen Victoria upon Mrs. Scott-Siddons's departure for this country. It is also studded with diamonds and rubies, and is in the shape of a crown.

The *Golden Age* for this week makes the following bit at the personalities of journalism, engaged in by the editors of New York. It says: "Among the papers which have changed hands are the *Tribune*, now conducted by Horace Greeley and Outlaw Reid; the *Herald*, by Judas Gordon Bennett; the *World*, by Manton Moses Marble; the *Sun*, by Charles Anderson Dana; the *Leader*, by Abraham O'Hall; the *Star*, by Joseph Shakespeare Howard; and the *Times*, by Lukewarm Jerusalem Jennings."

Of her rumored intention to remove to Ann Harbor, Michigan, to educate her sons and daughters, Mrs. E. C. Stanton says: "This is what I desire to do, and shall do, if I can convince these sons and daughters and a certain venerable old gentleman, whose will is two thousand, more or less, of stable books in the dingy courts of the metropolis, that this would be a desirable change. If the 'venerable old gentleman' should object, what then?"

Further particulars of the murder of Mr. Colgrove, in Kansas, by Jeff. Hughes, state that Hughes had been warned to leave the country, and that Colgrove was shot in the back of the head while sitting at his desk writing. Hughes has fled the country.

The Democratic party, through all its leaders, North and South, of all its organizations, proclaim that it is necessary for the success of the Democracy that these Southern Ku-Klux murders, outrages and wrongs shall stop, and that life, property and all the rights of citizens must be respected or they cannot elect a Democratic President in 1872, and from that hour, in my belief, profound peace and quiet will reign in every county in the Southern States." That the recent outrages in the South result from the renewed activity of the Southern wing of the Democratic party, there is no sort of doubt—a fact that needs no comment.

INDICATIONS abound—at least did abound before the Red Republicans got possession of Paris—that the French journalists and writers are beginning to grasp the real lessons of their national defeat, and are disposed to inculcate them upon their readers. Though some of them persistently insist on the duty of every Frenchman to hate every German forever—though some of them continue to offer absurd reasons to account for German success without the recognition of German superiority, others of them seem determined to discover and accept the actual, undeniable facts of the catastrophe. Thus the report that one of the theaters was about to revive a Bonapartist play, after the fashion for some years before the war, called forth severe denunciations from some of the journals, and grave remonstrances from others. One paper, admitting that the play was lively and witty, deplored the evil influence exerted by such productions during the last twenty years. "The theater," the writer said, "should have but one object—to excite respect and love for the grand, the beautiful and the good, by placing noble characters and solid virtues before the eyes of the public. To pretend to cure vice by complaisantly exhibiting its hideous though tempting aspects, is a method dangerous to the ignorant multitude," and so on through a good part of a column, saying among other things that fearful consequences to society had already resulted from such performances. This is certainly a new strain in a Parisian newspaper. By itself it might not mean much, but the changed spirit of the press on theatrical subjects is only one of the many proofs that the lessons of calamity have not been wasted upon all the Parisians.

A FEW days ago a local contemporary had some very just remarks on the improved condition of the schoolmaster among us and the increased respect in which he and his office are held by the people. So great a reform within living memory has taken place in this matter, that our contemporary thinks that the time is near when, as now in Prussia, the teacher will be the most respected man in the land, upon whom the people do not look down, but to whom they look up. Referring to remarks the Pittsburgh *Volksblatt* corrects the flattering assumption as to the dignity of the Prussian schoolmaster. "That in Prussia the school teacher is the most respected man in the land is not quite true," says the *Volksblatt*. In many places he takes only a very subordinate position, and in fact receives less wages than the swineherd of the village, notwithstanding the great services which he renders to the state." Our German contemporary even waxes satirically merry over the imaginary wealth and social importance of the Prussian pedagogue. It seems that few people have more frequently occasion to apply the girdle which answers so excellent a purpose in stilling the pangs of hunger. He preserves his patience, however. When the long promised increase of pay absolutely essential to his comfort is still withheld, he buckles "up his *Schmerhtriemen* or famine strap a hole or two, and, with truly German fidelity works away, training the youth confided to his care in virtue and the fear of God, until at last death releases him from his martyrdom." Finally, the *Volksblatt* is decidedly of the opinion that if the current saying is true that—"Prussia has starved itself into power and greatness"—then the Prussian schoolmaster has contributed his full measure, well shaken and pressed down, to the power and greatness of his country.

To the testimony of our German neighbor we may add that in Germany even the masters of higher instruction, even the Professors in the Universities, do not receive large salaries. While so well paid as to be able to live in comfort, their income seems very insignificant in comparison with the income of men holding similar positions in other countries. Money has never been the inspiration of the scholars and men of science who have made Germany the center of civilization, the land of thought and knowledge from which intellectual light is diffused over all the earth. In fact, Germany seems to be the only country left in which knowledge is still intensely pursued for its own sake, while virtue under the name of duty is still obeyed without reference to hope of preferment or other temporal reward. Neither Rationalism nor Faleyism has ever commanded much respect among the Germans.

THE debates, disputes and high time generally over the San Domingo project, have doubtless served a very good purpose. It is doubtful whether anything less would have produced the condition at Washington which is described as nearly resembling the millennium among the lately estranged Republicans there. At any rate, the objectors have won the day, and it must have been a power indeed that could force the retreat whereof comes this happy state of feeling. Public opinion has for once been felt and recognized, although it had to speak loudly, and to some it may have seemed roughly. The value of it all will be determined by how well the experience is remembered and the admonitions of the hot passage are applied in future dealings with important questions. At one time, and perhaps it still is the fact, this annexation business bid fair to decide the question of candidate with Republicans in the next Presidential canvass. There is an average sense among the people, which, after all, is the highest tribunal in the land, and it has controlled so far in the affair. That it has received new notions concerning certain public men is altogether probable,—whether it will hold to and act on them is a question. When this tribunal once comes to record its judgments, mere men amount to but little. It is the court of principle wholly, and only as men have demonstrated their capacity and fitness for station and devotion to right principles, can they hope to derive any advantage from its decisions. This San Domingo business has entered to be dropped into the public mind some things concerning men which may yet play an important part in President making. General GRANT said, as others first said, that he was on the wrong track. To hesitate to say that he retreated from the business, and, for the present at least, has abandoned a purpose on which he was firmly set, would be to pause before uttering the simple truth. The part Mr. SUMNER has played has been an important one, and though the glory he has won cannot be said to be either great or permanent, it was through him, as much as any one, that the day was carried. It will be noted that, though plenty of time has elapsed, not one of the promises to reply to his speech so promptly made when it was delivered, has been kept, notwithstanding more than one Senator took "notes." The battle left off when Senators SUMNER and SCHURZ had concluded, and if they are not the victors, who can be said to

The Executive Hospital for Discarded Congressmen.

A number of the Republican ex-members of the last Congress have already been provided with comfortable appointments by the President. Senator Howell, of Iowa, and Representative Ferris, of New York, are members of the Southern Claimants Commission; General Schenck and Senator Williams are on the Joint Commission for settling the English difficulties; Mr. Beck, of Kentucky, is Solicitor of Bankruptcy at Louisville; Mr. Murch, of Maine, is appointed Assistant Treasurer at Boston; Mr. Hamilton, of Florida, is made United States Marshal for his State; Mr. Hubbard, of Iowa, is Minister to Japan; Mr. Newcomb, of Missouri, is Governor of Utah; Mr. Lowe becomes Receiver of Public Moneys at Sioux City; Mr. Mr. Wilcher, of West Virginia, is Collector of Internal Revenue for that State; Mr. Thomas, of Tennessee, goes into the Nashville Custom House; Mr. Orth, of Arkansas, will preside over the Receivership of the Western District of that State; Mr. Little, of New York, steps into the highly lucrative position of Naval Officer at Mobile; Mr. Smith, of Indiana, was offered the mission to Brazil, but did not want it; and Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, hands his seat over to Governor Saunders. A number of other ex-members remain yet to be provided for.

The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher is arguing in favor of capital punishment. He says, "To send a man out of the world in a good state of mind, and so from the Judge of all the earth, has never seemed to me a very great hardship or cruelty." Yes, but Tom, how does it seem to the man himself? That portion of the hanging which he experiences, the Rev. gentleman is perhaps no great hardship. But the neck that is checked, the body that writhes, the eyeballs that start from the head, the heart that awaits and breaks in protest-on-rage—all this may possibly seem to the victim of capital punishment "a handsome and cruelty." But our "shooting Thomas" is kind in one respect to the criminal. He sends him to heaven instead of hell, and "all is well that ends well" to the culprit." This is a great advance on the orthodoxy which frightens, in such cases, the poor man great to the Devil.—*Golden Age*.

The Governor of Florida has shown good sense in one respect—he has appointed Rev. Chas. Beecher, late of Georgetown, Mass., Superintendent of Schools in that State. Mr. Beecher is a brother of Henry Ward, and really one of the brightest of the family, but has been kept rather in the shade by the greater lights. He is also a much better man than either of his brothers, and that is the reason Governor Reed has been able to secure him. Mr. Beecher is described by a friend as a little past middle age, tall in stature, bearing a striking resemblance to his brother Henry in the square, with the manners whose country grace reminds one of Tennyson's maxim—

"And then I chere, without shame,
The grand old name of gentleman."

If he remains at the South he will be likely to make his mark there.—*Springfield Republican*.

The American Steamship Company of Philadelphia having organized, the next step will be to build the steamships, and a contract is said will be given out as speedily as possible. The steamers are not only expected to be a credit to the port of Philadelphia, but to the whole country, "and manifest the talent of the American people," says the *Inquirer and Mirror* adds: "But it will take many months before the splendid specimens of marine architecture can be launched and completed. Meanwhile the duty of the officers of the company to take measures to secure their own immediate prosperity. They will need docks and warehouses, and perhaps a wharf in the market, where short and convenient lines can be established at merely nominal figures. More railroad iron will be brought to this country this present year than during any previous year in history. The West is rapidly alone in its large receipts, as at New York and other Eastern ports heavy and constant shipments are noted.

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THE Harrisburg *Star-Journal* of Thursday says: The miners and Mr. Gowen were closeted with the Governor four hours yesterday. Mr. Gowen proposed that the men should go to work on a fair basis, immediately, and work for one month on those terms, then to go into arbitration to settle wages for the year. The miners proposed that, inasmuch as coal was now selling at 10 per ton, they go to work on the $2 basis for a month, and if coal fell below that Mr. Gowen flatly refused the proposition of the miners, and they in turn refused his. The parties, therefore, separated without arriving at any understanding. The end of the trouble is not yet in view.

HENRY EICHOLTZ, well known in the eastern part of the State for over a half century as an iron-keeper, died on Saturday at Downington, Chester county, in his eighty-sixth year. Eicholtz was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a warm personal friend of James Buchanan.

A LETTER from Paris says: In whatsoever matter the Empire was held up to execration, in that matter precisely it is studiously imitated by the Republic, with this important difference, however—the Empire knew what to do, how to do it, and when to stop doing it. The Republic does not know what, how or when to do. So newspaper, man or club suppressed by the Empire is tolerated by the Republic. The excitement squelched by an imperial *coup d'etat* the Republic attempts to keep under by a similar method, but with far different results, except as regards blood. The former at least brings peace, the latter adds disorder and piles anarchy upon anarchy.

Danger Ahead.

A single spark may kindle a flame that will consume a city, and small ailments neglected may end in fatal disorders. Bearing this fact in mind, let the first symptoms of debility or nervous prostration be met promptly with invigorating treatment. Foremost among the vegetable tonics of the age stands Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, and whenever the vital powers seem to languish, or there is any reason to suspect that the animal functions essential to the sustenation and purification of the body are imperfectly performed, this invaluable invigorant and antiseptic should at once be resorted to. Indigestion always produces weakness of the bodily powers. Sometimes it happens that the appetite demands more food than the stomach can digest; though not more, perhaps, than is required to keep up the full strength of the frame. The object under such circumstances, is to increase the digestive capacity of the assimilating organ, so as to make it equal to the duty imposed upon it by the appetite, and capable of supplying the daily waste of the system as fast as it is required. The object is fully accomplished by the use of the Bitters. They tone and gently stimulate the cellular membrane which secretes the gastric juice, and the result is that the solvent is mingled with the food in sufficient quantity to convert all its nourishing parts into pure and wholesome chyle. On the other hand, there is a deficiency of appetite, without any corresponding deficiency of digestive power, the effect of the latter is to stimulate the former to food, in nineteen cases out of twenty, headache, nausea, nervousness, fainting-fits, spasms, and, indeed, most of the dismal aches and pains to which humanity is subject, proceed primarily from indigestion complicated with biliousness; and for both these complaints Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are recommended as a speedy and certain remedy.

KNOX FRUIT FARM AND NURSERIES.

Grape Vines,
Strawberry Plants, Raspberry Plants,
Blackberry Plants, Gooseberry Plants,
Currant Plants, Asparagus Plants,
Apple Trees, Pear Trees,
Peach Trees, Cherry Trees,
Ornamental Shrubs,
Evergreens.

A Large and Splendid Stock of
FLOWERS OF ALL KINDS.
We supply our Customers with
Genuine Stock of the Best Quality, Warranted
CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS Furnished on Application at our Office, 137 LIBERTY STREET.
R. CUMMING & CO.,
Successors to J. Knox.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHAMBERLAIN INSTITUTE,
RANDOLPH, NEW YORK,
Located on the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. This is a large and flourishing School for both sexes. The Institute is richly endowed, and the School which is managed by the Student in the moderate prices charged. Entire cost per Term of 14 Weeks, Board, Room, Fuel and Tuition in Common English Branches, $15 00. The Boarding Hall was recently erected at a cost of $30,000. The Rooms are large and airy, the Furniture new, and the situation healthful. Nearly 200 Students are in attendance the present term; about 70 in Music. Pianos new. Ten Teachers in the School and Or name vital Branches.
Parents can be sure a good School should send for a Catalogue. Spring Term begins on TUESDAY, March 28.
Address REV. J. T. EDWARDS, A. M.,
as Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA
Military Academy,
CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PA.
(FOR RESIDENT CADETS ONLY.)
Academic Duties, after Easter Vacation, will be resumed on WEDNESDAY, April 12th.
The Accommodations for Cadets are very complete.
Circulars can be had at 319 WALNUT STREET, or addressing the HEAD MASTER, CHESTER, PA.

JEWELRY.

Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Opera Chains,
Gold Vest Chains,
IN ELEGANT VARIETY AT
W. W. WATTLES',
No. 26 Fifth Avenue.

AMERICAN
WATCHES,
OF ALL GRADES,
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
Meyran & Siedle,
50 FIFTH AVENUE.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Patek Philippe), and is highly admired by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
MEYRAN & SIEDLE,
SOLE AGENTS, 50 FIFTH AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
ARCH STREET ABOVE SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
G. W. MULLIN..... A. G. MULLIN.
Terms, $3 00 a Day.
The above Hotel, entirely new in all respects and newly and elegantly furnished throughout, is now open for the accommodation of the public. The Closed will be kept in all respects as a first-class Hotel.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO.,
PROPRIETORS.

NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
FRANK M. KERR, Proprietor.

REMOVAL.
The FIRST NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
Has Removed to its New Building, Corner of
Fifth Ave. and Wood Street.
This Bank, already having a large business, invites Merchants, Bankers and others to call and see them at their new rooms, with the assurance of the most liberal dealing, consistent with safe banking.
JAS. LAUGHLIN, President.
J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.
CHAS. E. SPEER, Assistant Cashier.

DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER
Is rapidly superseding all other preparations for the production of elegant, delicious and wholesome
Rolls, Biscuits, Bread, Griddle Cakes of all kinds, Waffles, Fruit and Pot-Pie Dumplings, Sweet Cakes and Pastry of every variety.
The Food prepared with this BAKING POWDER is not only palatable and nutritious, but is more healthful and digestible than food made with home made yeast.
Put up in No. 1's, 2's and 5's. Each can of full net weight.
Ask your Grocer for "DOOLEY'S."
Sold generally throughout the United States by Grocers and Ship Chandlers.
DOOLEY & BROTHER,
MANUFACTURERS,
69 NEW STREET, NEW YORK.

The Dollar Savings Bank,
HAS REMOVED
TO THEIR NEW BANK BUILDING,
No. 124 Fourth Avenue,
PITTSBURGH.

PRODUCE IN STORE.
Butter and Eggs, Bacon, Lard, Timothy, Clover, Flaxseed, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, Beans, Hominy, Corn Meal, Potatoes, Turnips, Onions, Sweet Cider, Sorghum, Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, &c. One car Rye, one car Oats, two cars Peachblows.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
Office and Warehouse, 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE
Hodgson's Embrocation
FOR RHEUMATISM.

CAS FITTING.

GAS FIXTURES.
Great Reduction in Prices.
Weldon & Kelly,
147 Wood Street,
Have just opened their
Spring Stock
OF
GAS FIXTURES,
CONSISTING OF
CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, PILLARS, &c., &c.
Which for variety in style and elegant design, cannot be equalled by any other house West of the Mountains, now offering at
Eastern Manufacturers' Prices
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Special attention given to
Gas Fitting and Plumbing
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the style and firm name of BOLLMAN & BAGALEY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN,
RALPH BAGALEY,
J. S. SEAMAN.
ROBERT SLEETH.

COPARTNERSHIP—WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, have associated ourselves together under the firm name of BAGALEY, YOUNG & CO., for the purpose of conducting the Roll Business, as successors to BOLLMAN & BAGALEY.
RALPH BAGALEY,
JAMES R. YOUNG,
J. S. SEAMAN,
ROBERT SLEETH.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ROLL BUSINESS, I cheerfully recommend the new firm to the patronage of the public.
GEORGE W. BOLLMAN.

James T. Brady & Co

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,

FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES FOR

FUNDED LOAN OF

1880, 1885 and 1900.

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79 SMITHFIELD STREET,

BANKERS,

DEALERS IN

Government Securities AND GOLD,

WE DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO., LONDON.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE

FRIDAY EVENING, April 7, 1871.

To-day being a legal holiday, and banks closed, there is nothing to report in regard to the money and stock markets.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 89 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the regular brokerage, and at the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } FRIDAY, April 7, 1871. }

REMARKS.—Spring has "set in in good earnest," and strange to say pedestrians sought the shady side of the streets. We have heard of no cases of "spring fever," but should the present warm weather continue, those not industriously inclined had better be cautious. To any one visiting the business portions of the city the scene to-day was in the highest degree cheering. A steady current of teams at work loading and unloading boxes of every size and description. Dealers were in their elements, and jogging from their smiling countenances were pleased with the situation. We have no changes of note to mention, prices remaining about the same as they ruled all the week. Some brands of refined sugars have slightly advanced. Apples have advanced $1 per barrel, and butter has gone up a figure.

Before and the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted.

APPLES.—We are reported sales at $5@6 for choice in barrel. Common $1 00@3 00 per bbl. Receipts 44 bbls.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales of 1 gallon buckets at $10 50 per doz; in kegs and firkins 9@9½c per gal.

ASHES—Pearl, Ash, refined, 9½@9¾c; pot, 8½@8¾c; common, 48 @ cent., 2½@; Potash 7@7½c; Pearls 9 @9¾c @ lb.

BEESWAX—There is a fair demand for strictly prime butter, and we are reported sales at 39@33c per lb; inferior 30@32c.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Prices nominal at $2 50@2 75 @ cwt.

BROOM CORN—Regular sales at 5@6c @ lbl.

BRANS—We report an active demand, with regulations of about navy $1 50@1 60 @ bushel.

BRIMSTONE—Market firm; sales at 3½@3¾c @ lb.

BAKING POWDER—Banner ¼-lb cans, @ doz, $1 75; ⅝-lb cans, $3 25; 1-lb cans, $6; 5-lb cans, $25.

BAR LEAD.—Sales in a regular way at 10½c per lb.

BLACKING AND PUTTY—Sales at 2½@3c per lb; and the following given as the rulings of the market: Shoulders, plain, 9½@9¾c; sugar cured do 10½@10¾c; Hams, plain, 12½@13c; sugar cured do 12½@13c. Breakfast bacon, 15@15½c; sugar cured hams, 15½ @16c. Dried beef, 19@19½c. Lard—Sales in prime kettle rendered, in pieces, 12½@13c; buckets, 14@; kegs, 13½@14c. Mess pork, $22 00 @ bbl. Country lard 11@12.

CHEESE.—Receipts 83 boxes. Prices very firm at the following figures: N. Y. Goshen, 19@19½c; Ohio Goshen, 17½@18c; Ohio Factory 16@17c; Western Reserve, 15½@16c; @ lb. Receipts light.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania sells at $6 50; Philadelphia $5 50.

CORN MEAL—The market is inactive, and we quote @ bbl at $3 25; 90@95c @ bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Belle berries $25 @ barrel; other varieties at $12@15.

CARBO'S OIL—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

CANDLES—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19½c @ lb.

CANDLES—The supply of anthracite is light, as is the demand. We are reported sales by the car load at 9½c in 10 lots.

CEMENT—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 @ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic @ $3 50@3 75 @ bagging.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand continues good. We quote @ cwt as follows, quarters 9@10c; mixed lots 10@10½c. Apples—quarters 6@7c; sliced 8½@9c @ lb. These rates were for a good article.

EGGS—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at 16@16½c @ dozen for strictly fresh.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants 12c @ lb; prunes 12@13c; Valencia raisins 13c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

FEATHERS—Sales in a jobbing way at 50@55c @ lb to the trade.

GEM OF DRIED FRUIT, peaches and apples particularly.

FLOUR—Receipts 370 barrels. No change in prices, the following being the ruling figures: Minnesota patent, to-home wheat, in barrels $6 50; in sacks $7 00; Pan Handle, (Southern section) in barrels $7 00, in sacks $7 50; Morning Glory, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 50; Palmetto, in barrels $7 00, in sacks $6 50. The store rates for standard western brands were as follows: Choice spring $7 00; choice Minnesota $7 25; choice winter $7 00 @ bbl, sacks $6 75; fancy do $7 25 @ bbl; sacks $7 00.

GRAIN—Receipts as follows: Oats 24 sacks; rye 112 sacks; barley 256 sacks; wheat 47.2 sacks; corn 963 sacks. We have no change to note in prices, and consider winter wheat at $1 40@1 45@; white do $1 50@1 55@; a choice article only command the latter figure. Oats held firmly, with sales on wharf and from store at 56@57c; store rate for shelled corn 50@ 60c. Corn—steady and unchanged; sales of car on wharf and depot at 55@56c; for mixed to prime yellow. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at $1 00@1 07 @ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales spring at 90@95c @ bush.

GROCERIES.—There have been some slight changes in refined sugars, which we specify in detail as follows:

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice 11½c; prime 10¾c; good 9¾c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11¾c; prime 11c; good 10¾c.

Refined Sugars—Hard at 13½c. Refined sugars active at an advance of ¼c; A 12¾c; B 12½c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12@12¼c; Demerara, white, 12½c.

Syrups—E. H. and E. F. brands 60c @ bbl; prime drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

Coffee—Strictly prime 19c; prime 18½c; good 18@18 17c; fair 16¾@16¾c; roasted in papers 22c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c; G. P. fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 10; Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00; Oolong fancy $1 25; good 90c; fair 80@90c; Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@ 80c; Japan fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00.

Spices—Grain pepper 20c. Pimento 17c. Cloves 20c. Cassia 20c.

Rice—Firm and higher; sales choice Carolina at 9½@; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c.

Nuts—Peanuts, 4½@5c @ lb; baled, wharf, $14 on @16 00.

Hops—Supply light and demand fair; new crop is worth 30@35c @ lb.

Hides—Green salted hides fall weighted stretch 14½ @15½c; green butchers' steers and oxens' sales; green salted hip 14@15c; do calf 16@18. Dry Flint nominal at 26@28c.

Horse—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb.

Honey—Sales in a regular way at $5 00@5 50 for pearl.

Honey—There is an active demand, and we are reported regular sales at 35@36c @ lb in comb. Liquid—We are reported sales in Cleveland white at $2 25 @ box; Eastern $2 25.

Lard Oil—Pittsburgh, No 1 $1 05@1 10, No 2 90@ 2 95; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained, $1 10 per gallon.

Mill Feed—Choice middlings at $2 00 @ cwt; seconds, $1 75; shorts, $1 30; rye shorts, $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 60; chopped corn, $1 60; bolted corn meal, 85 per bushel.

Maple Molasses and Sugar—Regular sales are made at $1 00@1 25 per gallon—sugar 16@18c per pound.

Onions—Set onions have advanced to $7 00@8 00 per bushel; old-fall sale at $4 00@4 50 per barrel.

Potatoes—Prices have a downward tendency; sales in peach blows at $1 75@2 00 @ bushel; Jersey's were firm $6 00 per barrel.

Peanuts—New Tennessee sell readily at 6@8c.

Rye Flour—Little demand, and prices nominal; we quote at $6 50 per barrel.

Rosin—Sales at $2 50@2 75 @ bbl.

Soda—Sales in kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers 8c; sal soda 2½@ 3c.

Tallow—Sales of city refined at 8½@8¾c @ lb.

Turnips—Dull sale at 50@55c @ bushel.

Woodenware—Pails, 2 hoops, $1 35; 3 hoop $1 65. Tubs, No. 1, 3 hoops, $11 00; No. 2, 2 hoops, $9 50; No. 3, 2 hoops, $8 50. Washboards $2 75.

Whitewash—Sackett's Belle berries $25 @ barrel; other varieties at $12@15.

Cards—Sales standard brands at 22½@23c by car load.

Candles—Mould 12c; star, full weight, 19c; short weight, 17c; stearine 19½c @ lb.

Cement—Louisville hydraulic at $3 00@3 50 @ barrel. Beeson's Phœnix hydraulic @ $3 50@3 75 @ bagging.

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Eggs—The supply is not so heavy, and prices are firm at 16@16½c @ dozen for strictly fresh.

Foreign Fruits—Currants 12c @ lb; prunes 12@13c; Valencia raisins 13c; layer raisins $3 25 per box.

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Dried Fruit, peaches and apples particularly.

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Grain—Receipts as follows: Oats 24 sacks; rye 112 sacks; barley 256 sacks; wheat 47.2 sacks; corn 963 sacks. We have no change to note in prices, and consider winter wheat at $1 40@1 45@; white do $1 50@1 55@; a choice article only command the latter figure. Oats held firmly, with sales on wharf and from store at 56@57c; store rate for shelled corn 50@ 60c. Corn—steady and unchanged; sales of car on wharf and depot at 55@56c; for mixed to prime yellow. Rye—firm but inactive; we note sales at $1 00@1 07 @ bush. Barley—dull and unchanged; sales spring at 90@95c @ bush.

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Syrups—E. H. and E. F. brands 60c @ bbl; prime drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grade 40 to 50c.

New Orleans Molasses—Good 65c; prime 70c; choice 75c.

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Horse—Regular sales at 3@3½c per lb

THE VERY LATEST.

REVOLUTION.

Stubborn Fighting on Friday.

The Insurgents Again Whipped

The Communists Deny Being Defeated.

LONDON, April 7, 8 P. M.—The *Cri du People* asserts that the Federalists maintain their position; that they have retaken Chatillon, dismounted the enemies batteries near Chaves, and captured two mitrailleuses. Considerable reinforcements have been dispatched to Lillor, which is threatened. The impression prevails in Paris, notwithstanding the contradiction of the Communists, that the Versailles troops carried the barricade at the Bridge of Neuilly. The Communists still hold the gates. By a public meeting, called in Paris, to promote measures of conciliation,

Stubborn Fighting All Day Yesterday—The Insurgents Defeated.

LONDON, April 8, 2:30 A. M.—Details of the fighting at Neuilly on Friday have been received. The Communists, who were posted in small force at Courbevoi, were dislodged by the guns of Fort Valerien. They rallied in the Avenue du Neuilly and opened fire on the Versailles troops who appeared on the heights. The Communists were again forced to retire behind the bridge of Neuilly, which they barricaded. Their pursuers then shelled and demolished the barricades. The Nationals suffered heavily in attempting to hold the bridge, and fell into temporary disorder, but they succeeded in extracting their cannon and abandoned the bridge, taking refuge in houses on the eastern bank of the river. The Assemblists also occupied buildings on the west, and a sharp fusillade was kept up across the river. They then pushed across the bridge, and advanced in pursuit of the retreating insurgents. The guns on the ramparts opened a heavy fire, sweeping the avenue de Neuilly and checking the pursuit. The Communists again commenced to throw barricades across the avenues under protection of the artillery on the walls, but they were ultimately driven out of Neuilly, and withdrew beneath the ramparts. The fighting, which was desperate throughout, commenced at ten in the morning and ended at sunset, at which hour seven guns still commanded the gates. The forts are silent.

Minister Picard officially announces the complete success of the government forces after a hard struggle, lasting two days—Thursday and Friday. He admits that the losses of the troops were serious, and reports that Gen. Reson was killed. He returns thanks to the army for its loyalty and courage. The Nationals, numbering some 4,000, attempted a reconnoissance Friday towards Chatillon, but failed to accomplish anything.

The Riot.

Further Outrages by the Miners.

Troops Arriving at the Scene of Disturbance.

SCRANTON, PA., April 7.—During the afternoon the rioters, to the number of about one thousand proceeded to the Nevaug and Clark coal breakers, in the Third ward, and the men at work in the former were drawn off. They then set fire to the Nevaug breakers and it burned to the ground. This evening, at half-past seven o'clock, one battalion of infantry and a section of artillery of State Guard arrived, and the troops are quartered in the various halls in the city. Several more battalions are expected to arrive during the night. The troops are under the command of Maj. Gen. Osborne, an experienced officer of the late war. It is reported here that some works from which the men were driven to-day will be guarded to-morrow under the protection of the military. Many miners are anxious to resume work, but will commence at once if they can be assured that they will be protected against the terrorism and malignity of the rioters. The intention of the troops is to remain here to render this protection. Up to ten P. M. no additional acts of violence have been committed, but threats of renewed violence to-morrow are numerous. Clear company of troops have been sent to Tripp's slope, where the renewed beating of the drum this morning. Since the arrival of troops greater confidence is felt by the people, and many believe there will be no renewal of lawlessness.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Hostile Movements—Damages by the Recent Storms in Peru—Progress of the Survey for a Canal Across the Isthmus.

ASPINWALL, April 4, *via* KINGSTON, JAM., April 7.—There is news from Central America to the 16th of March. A battalion of 600 men was dispatched by the Government of San Salvador to protect the frontier and prevent invasion by the forces of Honduras. Guatamala has also thrown a body of troops on the frontier to preserve her territory from violation. The troops of Salvador met a force of Hondurans near San Miguel. An engagement took place, and the latter were defeated.

There are dates from Lima, Peru, to March 23d. The recent freshets did immense damage. These losses are estimated at millions of dollars. The government is giving assistance to the many sufferers whose homes and provisions were swept away. The storm was the heaviest experienced for many years.

The United States steamer Nipsic is at Aspinwall. Progress is making in the survey of the isthmus for a canal route, but the prospect of a favorable result is slight.

THE WEATHER

Synopsis of Observations by the United States Signal Corps for the Past Twenty-Four Hours—Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 7:30 P. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours: Strong northwest winds have prevailed on the Pacific coast, and [illegible] The pressure is now very low in Minnesota, and heavy northeast winds reported from Lake Superior. Partially cloudy weather has prevailed on the lakes, with fresh southwest winds and rapid increase in temperature. The barometer is falling slowly along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts. Rain falls in Texas, pressure and clear weather in the Southern States has diminished.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that stormy winds will continue on Lake Superior, and increasing winds with cloudy and threatening weather will prevail on the upper lakes and in the Ohio valley. Clear weather, followed by clouds in the afternoon Saturday, are probable for the Atlantic Middle coasts.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

The annual report of H. C. Eaton, Superintendent of the Fire Department, of St. Louis, shows that the expenses of the Department during the past year have been $182,142, which includes the purchase of new hose, one new engine and the payment of $9,000 on a new engine house. The total loss by fire during the year was $733,275; total loss to insurance companies, $475,000; loss to insurance, $25,965. The expenses of the fire and police boards have been $11,280, which includes the erection and equipment of twenty boxes, the annual hose purchase of six additional alarm boxes, costing $2,550.

In St. Louis yesterday, Pat Carroll was fatally stabbed by Charles Smith. Sam. Vanorden had unpleasant words with his brother-in-law, Jim Green, when the latter drew a revolver and shot him twice, fatally wounding him.

Thursday afternoon, at Knob creek, Bullitt county, Ky., Joseph Stone, a boy fourteen years old, was on a horse home from the field, fell and became entangled in the harness, and was dragged by the horse at a furious speed, stripping most the clothes and flesh, till stopped at the door, where the boy's father was standing, with the fleshless skeleton dangling to the gearing.

A Richmond telegram of yesterday says: The Attorney General has decided to-day that no transfers of Virginia bonds can be made by the Second Auditor till the new bonds provided for by the recent funding act are ready to be issued. All bonds that change hands prior to that time must be held by the purchasers until the new act goes into operation.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 7, 1871.

PROTEST AGAINST THE GRANT OF STATE MONEYS TO SECTARIAN SCHOOLS.

The meeting at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the Executive Committee of Political Reform, to protest against the passage of the two per cent. city tax bill by the Legislature, and against the grant of State moneys to sectarian schools, was one of the most important in numbers and character ever held in this city. Ex-Mayor Hall, every Democrat, presided, and ex-Judge Geo. C. Barrett, Democrat; Hon. Wm. M. Evarts, William B. Dodge, Republicans; and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and Rev. Dr. H. W. Bellows, were the speakers. Each speaker appealed to the people to ignore mere party lines and organize for the suppression of the men who now rule the city and State through a corrupt bargain of Republicans and Democrats.

ARRESTED FOR CLEANING AND SELLING CANCELLED REVENUE STAMPS.

This morning the Internal Revenue detectives arrested Charles D. Scribner and David A. Miller, charged with cleaning and selling cancelled revenue stamps, and about $30,000 worth of cleaned stamps were captured. They had been operating largely in this city, and confessed the crime.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—The river has risen one foot, with twenty-two feet six inches in the channel, and seventy-nine feet six bridge space. Arrived—Arlington, Pittsburgh; Kate Robinson, St. Louis; Bermuda, Evansville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 7.—River stationary, with six feet two inches in the chute, eight feet six inches in the canal, and five feet on the rocks. Clear and very warm to-day; the mercury ranged 70 to 85; cloudy and pleasant to-night. Business very light. Arrived—Pink Varble, White River; Glencoe, New Orleans. Departed—J. M. Chenie, St. Mitchell, New Orleans. Billed to leave to-morrow—Leclaire, Tennessee river; R. C. Gray, Arkansas river; Glencoe, New Orleans; Jas. Guthrie, St. Louis.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., April 7.—Clear and hot; mercury 84. The river has fallen eight inches. Port list: Kate Kinney, New Orleans to Louisville; Greenback and barges, up; Peytona and barges, from New Orleans; Potomac, from New Orleans to Cincinnati; Lafayette, Henderson and return; Sam. J. Hall, Cincinnati to Memphis; Arkansas Belle, Cairo and return; Mary Aggett, Cannelton and return; Palestine, from Louisville; Charmer, from Cincinnati; Rose Hite, Louisville and return; Ragon, to Nashville; Comet and barges, down; Brill, up. The Kate Kinney had 1,500 bars railroad iron, Peytona 4,000, and Potomac 1,000, for this port. Business brisk.

Cairo.

CAIRO, April 7.—Port list to-day: Idlewild, Evansville packet, 11 P. M.; Great Republic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 6 A. M.; Wauanita, St. Louis to Pittsburg, 6 A. M.; Silver Spar, St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Atlantic, New Orleans to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Anna, Cincinnati to St. Louis, 6 P. M.; John Limsden, Nashville packet, 3 P. M.; Quickstep, Evansville, 6 P. M.; Tom Jasper, Nashville, Cincinnati to New Orleans, 10. River fell fourteen inches. Weather clear; mercury 76.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Arrived—Illinois, Peoria; St. Joseph, Memphis; City of Cairo, Vicksburg; Iron Boy, Keokuk; Minneapolis, Lake Pepin; Columbus, Arkansas river; Bella, Vermont; Pringle, Illinois river, No. 4 and barges, New Orleans; Charleston, Liberty burg. Departed—Memphis and barges, New Orleans; Illinois, Peoria; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Belle of Memphis, Memphis; St. Johns, Davenport; Allegheny Belle and barges, Pittsburgh; Lebanon, Cincinnati. Weather clear and warm; mercury 85 at 3 P. M.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 7.—River falling slowly, with seven feet scant in the channel. Weather fair and warm. Departed—Talisman, Cairo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 7.—Clear and warm. River falling steadily. Arrived—Wall, White river. Departed—Edinburgh, Cincinnati; Colorado, St. Louis; Olive Branch, New Orleans; Cleburne, Arkansas river.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Arrived—John Kyle, Richmond, St. Louis; Longworth, Louisville. Departed—Ireland, Cincinnati; Kellogg, and barges, St. Louis.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Texas, Texas—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Injunction Wanted—Henry, this office.
Meeting—Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company.
Two Hundred Lots on Liberty Avenue Plan—W. H. Way.
Watches and Jewelry—S. M. Orr.
Communication Ticket Lost—Allegheny Depot.
Croquet—S. A. Clarke & Co.
Lace Curtains and Shades—J. Edmundson & Son.
Gold Chain Lost—William Semple.
Lace Curtains and Door Lace—White, Orr & Co.
Greenware—Highs, Cust & Co.
Rising Sun Stove Polish.
Spell Saints—42 Sixth street.
Wood Sewing Machines—116 Market street.
New Jerusalem Church—Rev. W. Bryn Evans.
Plymouth Congregational Church—Rev. E. Y. Garretts.
First Methodist Church—Rev. J. W. McKeever.
Universalist Church—Rev. W. N. Van De Mark.
First English Lutheran Church—Rev. C. P. Krauth.
Boys' Clothing—Nutting's.
Non-Conducting Salamander Cement Felting—W. C. Childs & Co.
Land for Sale—Barnhill & Albaugh.
Clothing—42 Sixth street.
Boarding—188 Second avenue.
Novelty Works—Moorhead, Adams & Co.
National Insurance Company of Allegheny.
St. James Hotel—James K. Lanahan.
Third Baptist, McClarren & Son—Second Annual Concert—Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, April 10 and 11.
Trimble's Varieties—Theater.
Opera House—The Good Fight.
Pittsburgh Female Asylum—Notice.
Masonic Hall—Two-Headed Girl Combination.
Memorial Services—Simon Johnston.
Groceries—Dilworth, Harper & Co.
Queen Ale, Pure, Durnals & Co.
Meeting—Flint and Lime Glass Manufacturers.
Carriages—Shaffer's Repository.
House for Sale—C. H. Love.
Seeds, Trees, Etc.—Albert Bennett.
Glass Moulds—Elliott & Barr.
Bolting and Hoisting—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Removed—Pennsylvania Iron Works.
Carriages—I. West & Co.
Millinery—Kitchin & Biggs.
Extension Remedy—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Louisville Cement—Luing & M'Kallip.
Bookkeeper at Auction—T. H. Lowe.
New Orleans Sugar and Molasses—Wm. Glenn & Sons.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Blacksmith Shop for Sale—James McNeil & Bro.
Drug and Merchandise Brokers—J. J. Bender & Co.
Steam Pumps—Worthington & McCaffrey.
House to Let—C. H. Love.
For Sale—Bolting Cloths, 46 Courtland street, New York.
For Rheumatism—Hodgson's Embrocation.
Notice to the Public—Crosby Gray.
Asthma, Bronchitis, and Colds—Wistar's Balsam.
Boots and Gaiters—F. A. Konold & Co.
Partner Wanted—H. Hyde.
Carriages—I. West & Co.
List of Unmailable Letters, April 7, 1871.

Barrow, Miss Jennie, Elizabeth, Pa. 3
Breining, Mrs. Wm., Wheeling. 3
Bonner, W. H., Stoneboro, Pa. 3
Bowman, W. A., Polk, Pa. 3
Carnahan, W. H., Kelly station, Pa. 3
Co-operative Store, Stoneboro, Pa. 3
Howard, Langere & Co., New York. 3
Hahn, P., Allegheny, Pa. 3
Hustand, A. F., Rousseville, Pa. 3
Gafford, Wm., Cavalanga. 3
Rowells, T. C., Bridgeport, O. 3
Smith, Jas. H., Bethlehem, Pa. 3
Wilkins, H. D., Pike Run, Pa. 3
Youngling, Sophia, Pottsville, Pa. 3

A NEW CURE-ALL.

Patent Medicines Thrown Into the Shade. Petroleum a Sovereign Remedy for Consumption, Rheumatism, Etc., Etc.

In an article advocating the establishment at that place of a "Petroleum Cure," the Titusville *Herald* says of the medicinal properties of "crude:"

Not many years ago rock oil or petroleum was collected by the Seneca Indians from the surface of springs near Titusville, and used in limited quantities for medicinal purposes. At that time it was called Seneca oil, and possessed remarkable curative properties, a gallon of this wonderful natural product selling for as much as a barrel of crude oil will bring to-day. Nature has provided a variety of different kinds of springs, both hot and cold, where the inhabitants of the earth may go and bathe in the waters, and become cured of disease. Both Europe and this country abound in such springs, which possess distinct medicinal properties, but when properly applied none can compare with the Seneca oil Springs of the Indians, for if an invalid Indian but bathed in the spring, mingled with the oil, and drank of the waters for a few weeks, he became a new man. Naturally the "poor Indian" supposed that what Nature, himself, and the Great Spirit had so beneficently revealed for the use of his race, must have been sprung up for this new medicine, which was collected in blankets from the surface of springs flowing in limited quantities from the solid rock. For a consequent story of petroleum it is well known. It became the standard remedy for rheumatism in the world, and is now used in almost every town and village of the habitable globe. It is, therefore, no matter of surprise that its wonderful curative properties have been neglected and that the poor Seneca Indian, with his medicine bottle, has been well nigh forgotten.

Invalids suffering from a variety of complicated disease, have flocked to the springs from Pennsylvania, the Baden Baden of America, and other places. Many have gone to them and have been cured, while others have gone there to die. Some Arkansas waters are supposed to derive their virtues so much from petroleum, or mineral oil contained therein, as from a subtle gas which pervades them. Ladies with delicate health derive great benefit from visiting these springs, and persons with drunkards after being properly manipulated, lose all desire for intoxicating liquor, so long as they are under treatment.

Seneca oil, when used as a remedy in certain diseases, such as rheumatism, bruises, cuts, scalds, bruises, burns, obstinate ulcers, ringworm and other skin diseases, has never failed in the hands to administered under the directions of a competent physician. When taken internally, commencing with doses of one drop on a lump of sugar, and the quantity increased a drop a day for ten days, and kept up at the top of ten drops a day for several weeks, it will renovate the whole system, particularly if taken properly applied accompany the treatment. In such quantity it can do no harm, and in the cases out of ten it gives the weakest invalid strength to throw off complicated diseases which no medicine can ever cure.

It will cure the worst cases of consumption, and pulmonary affections, sore throat, bronchitis, coughs and colds, etc. It is the safest and most reliable cure for dyspepsia, in its variety of forms, such as pain in the stomach, heartburn, habitual costiveness, oppression after eating, loss of appetite, sick headache, debility caused by fevers, or other such sources, weakness of the limbs, water-brash, torpor of the liver, and it is a thorough preventive of chills and fever. It is also one of the best remedies known for the complicated variety of female complaints. It will effectually cure worms in children.

The most extraordinary cures, however, have been effected through its external application, by the rubbing in process, in cases of rheumatism, female weakness, asthmatic affections, &c. It has also, with the admixture of an opiate, completely cured many of the worst cases of piles. In cases of colic, cramps, diarrhea, disease of the kidneys, and spasmodic affections generally, its effects

Its power of penetration under certain conditions is more remarkable than any other known substance, and when applied under certain conditions, it will instantly relieve pain, such as headache, toothache, sprains, bruises, chilblains, &c.

Untimely Born.

LONDON, April 8.—The child of the Princess of Wales is dead. Its birth was premature.

STATE NEWS.

There were 990 building permits issued in Philadelphia during the month of March.

There are seventeen colored congregations in Philadelphia.

Messrs. D. & A. Luckenbach, of Bethlehem, are the owners of a sun dial one hundred and twenty years old. It was taken from their old mill which was burned down several years ago. It is in perfect state of preservation, and is again to be put to use.

The police of Philadelphia made 2,407 arrests during the past month.

The borough of Providence, Luzerne county, which is a part and parcel of Scranton, wants to become a separate and distinct municipality again, and is seeking Legislative action to that effect.

Miss Annie E. Broomall, a daughter of ex-Congressman Broomall, of West Chester, has graduated as M. D. at the head of her class.

Nilsson is announced to sing in Meadville on the evening of the 12th inst.

Five pairs of twins and triplets have been born in Lawrence county within a short time.

Thomas Hallowell committed suicide at a hotel in Norristown on Sunday.

It is stated that the only son of the late Governor, better known as Tom Curtin, of Bellefonte, is now practicing medicine at Lebanon, in this State.

The people of Huntingdon on Monday voted in favor of borrowing $100,000 for water works.

W. H. D. Dorat has commenced the publication at Columbia of a weekly paper called the *Courier*. It is printed on heavy tinted paper, and is beautiful in appearance.

It is said that there is a lady living near Waterford, Erie county, seventy years old, who has never seen a train of cars.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Charles H. Swan, of Cochran, coal oil, fell in Hamilton Bay, and was drowned. She was twenty-six years old, and leaves a husband and one child.

John Whipple, an aged man, died very suddenly in Williamsport, Saturday night. He was going up stairs, and fell and expired in a few minutes.

Small pox prevails in Monroe county to a fearful extent. Many deaths have occurred from the disease and others are inevitable.

Pennsylvania has the largest assessed valuation of real and personal estate of any State in the Union—$1,654,219,956.

OHIO NEWS.

Salem wants a park.

Mrs. Wilson S. Thorn, one of the oldest citizens of Youngstown, died Wednesday evening at the age of seventy. She was a daughter of John Hogue, one of the earliest settlers, and was highly esteemed.

Doctor Joseph Tresedale, of Poland, Mahoning county, an old and eminent physician, died suddenly on Wednesday, whilst sitting in his chair. He had complained, a moment before, of feeling unwell. Doctor Tresedale formerly represented the county in the Legislature, was a wealthy farmer, and was a valuable citizen. He was aged sixty-seven.

Major Mat. Cryer, of New Lisbon, has crossed the Atlantic ocean nine times. Twice he was shipwrecked. In 1866 he was on the steamer Scotland when she disabled and finally sank, from the effects of a collision with another ship. A year after he was on the Chicago when she struck a rock on the British coast, and went down. On both occasions the passengers were all saved.

Mr. and Mrs. John Walters celebrated their fiftieth marriage anniversary by a golden wedding March 29th. They have lived in Wooster since 1827.

Enoch Boise, of Palmyra, Portage county, fell from a scaffold to the barn floor, a few days since, and was so injured that he died the next morning.

"The Havenna *Democrat* says: "Captain Joseph Marvin, now residing with his son Wm. Marvin, Esq., in Atwater, has entered upon his one hundredth year. He retains the faculties remarkably well. In pleasant weather he is often seen on the public square in good health and in fine spirits."

Mansfield authorities propose to give the work of erecting water works to home machine shops, provided the people vote in favor of the project.

A little daughter of Mrs. Stine, of Millersburg, was drowned in a spring a few days ago.

Nasby intended to call his baby Anna Dickinson, but it's not that sort of a baby.

In the New York Assembly yesterday, Mr. Irving moved that Mr. Van Nort stand by him as a reserve in the face, cutting a grab under his eye. Friends interfered and prevented further hostilities.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 7.—Cotton firm at 14½@15½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, April 7.—Cotton quiet at 13½c.

Public Amusements.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—At the matinee this afternoon, Mr. Stetson will perform in "Neck and Neck." In the evening the same play will be repeated, with two acts from "Monsieur Le Roi." On Monday evening Manager Canning has his complimentary testimonial benefit.

OPERA HOUSE.—The regular Opera House company will give a fine matinee entertainment, and in the evening the sensational drama of "The Good Fight" will be given for the last time at this house. On Monday evening a fine new company will appear.

VARIETIES.—The Athanasio troupe give two performances to-day, being their last here. The matinee and this evening are always popular, and the Saturday night bills have a wide-spread reputation.

MASONIC HALL.—The chaste entertainments given by Chrissy-Milly, the double-headed girl, are largely patronized by our best citizens. They remain but a few days longer, and none should fail to see them.

MUSEUM.—This is the last day of the engagement of the beautiful double child at the Museum, and all should go and see it—one of the greatest curiosities in the world.

CITY MATTERS.

The Genuine

Two headed vocalist at Masonic Hall only, from 9 to 5 and 7 to 10½ P. M.

THE REFUSED-GRANTED LICENSES.

The Power of the Board to Refuse Licenses Openly and Grant them Privately, to be Passed Upon by the Court.

We have published a list of some eight or ten applications for license which had been refused by the License Board, in open Court, after argument granted at a time when there was no public hearing, and when no one knew anything about the matter save the members of the Board. The counsel for the citizens protest against this course as wholly illegal, and in order to test the matter, have advised to take an appeal to the quarter sessions. Yesterday, Joseph Dilworth, Esq., acting under the direction of the aforesaid citizens, took appeals in the following cases: John Schutt, First ward, Pittsburgh; Mathias Ochner, Lower St. Clair township; John Baker, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh; Mathias Ochner, Twelfth ward, Pittsburgh.

These appeals will raise the questions as to whether the License Board have power to grant, after applications after they have once been decided, and are matter of record, and whether the Board can pass upon cases in the manner here alleged, when they are not in session. These and other interesting points growing out of the present contest will come before the Court of Quarter Sessions for their decision.

THE CITY AND COUNTY POOR.

An Act to Settle the Dispute Between the Directors of the City and County Poor Houses.

For some time pa st a dispute has existed as to the interest which the borough of Lawrenceville, and the townships of Lower St. Clair, Collins, Liberty and Peebles had in the Allegheny County Poor Houses and to or at the time of their consolidation with the city of Pittsburgh. In order to have this controversy legally settled, a bill has been introduced into the Senate providing for the appointment, by the Court of Quarter Sessions, on petition by the Board of Guardians of the City of Pittsburgh, with notice to the Directors of the County Home, of three Commissioners, who shall ascertain the value of the Poor Farm and all other property belonging to the County Home at the time of the consolidation; what interest in said property the said boroughs and townships had, as a part of said poor district, according to the number of their population and the amount of their taxable property, and the value of said interest; to ascertain what sum should be paid by the County Home to the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Pittsburgh for said interest. The Commissioners shall have power to demand books and papers, administer oaths and hear testimony. They shall report without delay to the Court their findings and conclusions, after which the Court shall set a day for hearing both parties, and after the hearing either such order or such decree as equity and justice may require. The right is reserved to either party to carry the case to the Supreme Court by *certiorari*, or writ of error.

HOME OF THE DESTITUTE.

Report of the Operations for March and for Quarter Ending April 1st.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the Home of the Destitute, was held in the parlor of the Young Men's Home yesterday, Thomas H. Rabe presiding. After the opening prayer, Rev. M. Long, the Superintendent, presented his report for the month of March, as follows:

Number of men received during the month..... 484
Meals furnished free..... 4,064
Lodgings..... 1,961
Religious services held..... 39
In attendance on religious services..... 2,435
For whom situation and employment was furnished..... 12
Signed temperance pledge..... 13

Donations of provisions, etc., were reported from J. K. Lippincott, J. K. Moorhead, Dr. Trevor, J. A. Caughey, Mrs. S. B. Scaife, Garrett Burns & Co., Mrs. A. Co. and Wilson & Son.

C. H. Love, Esq., reported received cash donations during March: Laughlin A. Co., $50; R. McCune, $25; J. Dunlap, $10; C. H. Love, $10; Lyon, Shorb & Co., $10; Wm. Thaw, $20; Mrs. Thaw, $20; total, $135 11; total, $707 11. Bills paid during the month, $746.

During January and February donations were received from Hallman fund, $250; Firemen's fund, $500; Widow Thaw, $200; Charles Clark, $100; Arbuckles A Co., $25; Second U. P. Mission Sunday School, $21 20; A. Lewis, $100; Paine & Arndt, $5; Young Men's Home, boarding fund, $1,200; total January 1st, $2,737 45. Bills paid, $2,266 77.

The Sheltering, in the Home during last January 1st there had been given free meals, 10,317; free lodgings, 5,867.

Quite a number of bills for April quarter are now due, and money is needed to meet them. Will not a few generous friends, who have plenty of charity—the Home of the Destitute. Money sent to the Treasurer, at Young Men's Christian Association, will be thankfully received.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

The Action of the Glass Manufacturers Indorsed by the Crockery and Glassware Jobbers.

At a recent meeting of the crockery and glassware jobbers of Philadelphia, resolutions were adopted adding and supporting the glass manufacturers, as far as practicable, in their endeavors to redeem the glass manufacturing business from its present depressed and unprofitable condition. To this end they request the glass manufacturers and their agents to charge on sales of glass to small dealers or general storekeepers, parties not regularly in the business, an advance of not less than twenty-five per cent. on their selling list to jobbers, and agree, in their purchase of glass, for the use or sale thereof, to those manufacturers who will conform to the request.

They also request the domestic manufacturers of earthenware, or their agents, to charge on all sales of their goods to small dealers or general storekeepers and parties not regularly in the business, an advance of not less than twenty-five per cent. on their selling list to jobbers, and agree to give the preference to those manufacturers who will conform to the request.

Resolutions embodying the above propositions were adopted and conferred with the manufacturers of the earthenware and glassware jobbers, and to the several glass and earthenware manufacturers in the United States.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE dangerous wall at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street should be pulled down, or a fence erected, to prevent accidents.

BENNINGHOFF & SON have been appointed by the Grand Jury of Crawford county, for compounding a felony, in fixing up the great robbery case.

REV. GEORGE HARGER, late of this city, will officiate at Christ (Episcopal) church, Oil City, to-morrow morning and evening.

THE statement that W. W. Card, Esq., Superintendent of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, has resigned, is, we are glad to say, incorrect. The statement is due to the activity of officers of the Pennsylvania Company.

LOCK, W. HERON, No. 100 Fifth avenue, is charged with keeping a gambling house before Alderman Strain. Daniel Sherry is the complainant. Hearing has been held for a hearing next Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

AT five o'clock last evening, John MacMahon, an employee in the Rewards Works, in Allegheny, had his foot crushed by a bar of iron falling upon it. He was carried into the office of Dr. H. H. Clarke, who dressed his injuries, after which he was removed to his home.

AN inquest was commenced yesterday upon Lorman Wendle, who died at the Soldiers' Home from injuries received at the hospital crossing on Monday last, by a train on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Owing to the absence of witnesses the inquest was adjourned until this morning.

ARRIS SNYDER, Esq., builder of the Butler branch railroad, was in the city yesterday. The road is now entirely completed, and is operated by the Western Penna. Company. Both freight and passenger trains are running regularly, and when Mr. Snyder turned over the road to the Company on June 1st, being out daily.

THE following commissions for Justices of the Peace have been received by the Recorder: Thomas H. Hunter, Esq., B. W. Stouffer—Monongahela borough; Wm. H. Barker, South Pittsburgh; P. C. Austin—Richland township; Francis Snee—Jefferson township; Thos. Preatle—McClure township; John Mosgrove—Mifflin township; Wm. Findley—Findley township; George Boyd—McCandless township; Jacob M. Robinson—Killbuck township; Geo. F. Rahauser—Twentieth ward, Pittsburgh; Andrew Arent—Seventh ward, Allegheny.

THE fifth annual reunion and tenth anniversary of the formation of the Young Men's Christian Association will be celebrated at Philadelphia on the 16th inst. The local association of that city are making preparations for a grand time, and desire that their comrades should arrive in Philadelphia at latest by the evening of the 15th, in order that a fitting reception may be tendered them. Gen. W. H. Est, of Bloomsburg, will be the orator of the day. Our city association will hold a meeting in a few days, to make arrangements for their trip to Philadelphia. It is expected that a large delegation will go from here.

At Oppenheimer & Co.'s Gentlemen's Furnishing Store.

The one question now agitating the public mind is, where to make our spring purchases of spring clothing and underwear. This will be duly solved by calling upon the above named firm, at their new store, No. 60 Fifth avenue. One need go no farther, for here we find a large and tastefully selected stock of diagonals, English, French and Belgian coatings, cassimeres, vestings, &c. They have ample facilities for making up their cloths to order on short notice, and satisfaction is always guaranteed. The favorably known brand of Star Shirt is also manufactured by this firm, and a good fit in shirts is as necessary as in outer garments. In this every one will agree with us. Call and examine their stock in Carr's new building, No. 60 Fifth avenue.

China Decorating.

At the present time this city has a depot where this work is carried on to perfection, and in the highest style of the art, at Mellor & Hosie, Stuebner & Co., No. 169 Smithfield street. The complete success that has thus far attended the efforts of these enterprising gentlemen is a source of great satisfaction, and is deserving of for the trouble they have taken to introduce this work into our city, which entitles them to every encouragement and support from our citizens. Judging from the very large number of orders which they have received, and the handsome manner in which they have filled those they have finished for parties and societies, they are fully entitled to a continuance of favors. They are now prepared to decorate china and queensware at a very low price, and redecorate any article in a manner superior to the original. Call and see them. 169 Smithfield street.

AS EVIDENCE OF the character of the instruments for sale at S. Hamilton & Co.'s New Music Salesrooms, 81 Fifth avenue, we append the following from Prof. J. L. Minnick, the celebrated pianist now performing at Masonic Hall: MESSRS. S. HAMILTON & CO.—*Gentlemen*: The Decker & Barnes piano I played upon at your rooms to-day is one of the finest pianos I ever played upon, and indeed the finest I have played upon in your city, and I have no hesitation in saying that the Taylor & Farley organs I tried at your rooms are the most beautifully voiced and sweetest toned instruments I have ever played upon. Indeed, they combine more real, desirable qualities and a greater variety of effects than any organ I have ever seen or heard. The celestial sweetness of the beautiful Celeste stop on your instruments cannot but endear them to anyone who hears them, and to me, in my humble opinion, is the only instrument that deserves the name of Celeste. Yours, very truly, JOHN L. MINNICK.

S. Hamilton & Co. are selling these very desirable instruments at greatly reduced rates. Monthly payments taken—81 Fifth avenue, McCallum's Building.

WELL MADE CARRIAGES—Low PRICES.—Now is the time to secure bargains in light carriages and family carriages, made in a manner superior to any in this city, from the very best materials and warranted. Call before purchasing and examine the large and beautiful stock which Stoner & Marriatt are now offering at their carriage manufactory, 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, and you cannot fail to procure just what you want.

OUR friend Charles H. Watson has been appointed agent by Wannamaker & Brown, clothiers, of Philadelphia, for the sale of their goods by sample in this city. He purposes opening a place upon Fifth avenue in a few days, where he hopes to meet his many friends. Give him a call.

THE Duquesne Savings Bank pays interest upon all small deposits. tf

AYER'S LATIN SCHOOL will reopen on Monday, April 10th.

EDUCATIONAL.

County Teachers' Institute—Interesting Lecture on Corporal Punishment by Professor White—The Normal School Project—A Convention of Directors to be Called—Report of the Committee on Resolutions.

FIFTH DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The Institute convened yesterday morning at nine o'clock, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Sloan.

M. Houck then lectured on education in general The gentleman spoke at length of the schoolhouses of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, paying a high tribute to the enterprise of this locality in school affairs. He said, however, that there are still hundreds of school houses in our State that are totally unfit for school purposes. He spoke of the qualifications of teachers throughout the State, and said that they did not read enough, and especially they do not read any of the educational journals of this State.

After a recess of ten minutes, Prof. White made some remarks on "Teaching Primary Geography to Children." He claimed that the primary geographies of the day are not well calculated for primary instruction. He would first teach a knowledge of surface by illustrations with familiar objects. He condemned the practice of requiring children to study any definitions without the teacher explaining their import by interesting illustrations.

Prof. Bailey was next introduced, and continued his lecture on elocution. The lecture was very instructive and interesting.

The Institute, after singing the song entitled "Sweet by and by," adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Institute reassembled at two o'clock, and was called to order by the President.

Mr. Caldwell, Chairman of the Auditing Committee, presented the report of that committee, which was adopted.

Prof. N. S. Townsend then delivered a lecture on "Home Education." He dwelt upon the importance of continual work because there is no permanent accomplished without it. The speaker made many important suggestions.

A recess of five minutes was then taken, after which Mr. Dillon favored the Institute with a song entitled "Sing, Birdie, Sing," Miss Byers accompanying on the piano.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

M. B. Sloan, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, That we have learned with deep regret the death of Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, whose lifelong and efficient services in the cause of popular education, as Secretary of the Commonwealth, editor of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, State Superintendent of the Public Schools, and President of the State Agricultural College, have given him an imperishable record, and placed his name among the benefactors of the race.

WHEREAS, It has pleased God, in His infinite wisdom, to remove, by death, Mr. Will A. Johnston, late principal of School No. 5, Fourth ward, Allegheny; therefore,

Resolved, That, by his sudden death, our schools have lost a faithful educator, our Institute one of its most worthy members, the cause of education a devoted advocate, and the community at large a good citizen.

Resolved, That the increased attendance of teachers, directors and friends of popular education upon these meetings, is an unmistakable evidence of their utility in increasing the interest in public schools, and more fully preparing the teacher for his responsible position.

Resolved, That it is the duty of every teacher to attend the annual Institute, and that the Board of Control for defraying the expenses of the same, and that any one who attends and obtains the benefits of the Institute, but does not so contribute, is deserving of the contempt of all honest people.

Resolved, That the Directors shall grant their teachers the necessary time to attend the annual Institute, and that those who refuse to do so, only obstruct the success of their own schools.

Resolved, That the Treasurer shall be required to make out and present his report on the first day of the Institute of all moneys received and expended, and that we recommend economy in the expenses as far as is consistent with the interests of the Institute. We also suggest that not more than three hundred dollars should be collected from the teachers from membership fees.

Resolved, That the annual Institute would be much more interesting and useful to teachers if the Executive would select a given number of studies pursued in public schools, and obtain competent instructors for the same, giving at the time during the day sessions, and leaving all lectures and general exercises for evening sessions.

Resolved, That the election of the committee shall be held in the afternoon of the third day of the Institute.

Resolved, That we recommend the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, published in Lancaster, Pa., by Prof. Wickersham & Co., and the *Pennsylvania School Chronicle*, published in Pittsburgh, by Sloan, King & Co., to the liberal support of every teacher in the country.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are tendered to E. E. White, editor of the *Ohio Educational Monthly and National Teacher*; N. S. Townsend, of Lyons, Iowa; Prof. Bailey, of Mt. Morris, Ill., and others, for their efficient services, feeling that no material assistance could be rendered without the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are hereby tendered to A. T.